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One would imagine that an enlightened educational institution would be the last to tolerate an outbreak of race prejudice.

To one familiar with the personnel of the teaching corps of the Indianapolis schools, it is evident from the list for next year, published in yesterday's issue, that the high standard of our educational work is to be fully maintained.

It is to be hoped that the gentlemen who have been making a good thing out of their positions in the Postoffice Department will begin to realize by this time that Uncle Sam's punishment of big criminals is fully as inexorable as when smaller fry are con-

Schools have been out for two days and parents are already saying: "What shall we do with the children?" In relieving the parents of the care of their offspring six hours a day for nine months of th year, teachers perform a service whose value is not included in fixing their sal-

The St. Louis flood is receding slightly, Lut the city is already suffering a serious shortage of breadstuffs and is threatened with a coal famine. It is a striking illustration of the hand-to-mouth style in which our large centers of population exist. The modern city would have a mighty hard time withstanding a siege that lasted more than a week.

The testimony at the trial of the Kentucky feudists, showing that men on trial for murder had been hired to commit the deed and were not avenging any supposed wrongs of their own, is its own commentamy on the primitive "sense of honor," the pride and courage so long boastfully claimed to be characteristics of parties to Southern feuds. Men with these qualities do not hire assassins to do their killing.

The Governor of Kansas has announced that he will call a special session of the Legislature to consider the flood situation, providing a quorum of each house will agree to come and serve free of cost to the State. Enough members of both houses have so agreed to make it practically certain that an extra session will be called. The gratuitous service can stand as a contribuon for the flood sufferers, and as the sion can be made very short the contribution will not be excessive.

The national convention of teachers of ancing a few days ago protested against park dances, as tending to ruin graceful dancing. It would be more to the purpose for people in general to protest against them as ruinous to good morals. The ethics of the public park dance are distinctly bad. Any man or boy that can scrape up the small coin charged as an admission fee can gain admission, and girls are admitted free. and practically without question. Introductions are not necessary. All that the peculfar etiquette of the place requires for an acquaintance is that the "gent" ask the "lady" to dance. The pity of it is that the dances are crowded with very young girls and boys, who mingle freely with street walkers and tough young men and learn the byways of the doubtful side of life with marvelous rapidity.

It is not surprising to hear that there considerable feeling among the intelligent es in Servia in favor of the abolitio of the monarchy and the creation of a re The idea of government by th spreading more rapidly than apears on the surface. All the changes in form of governments in recent times have monarchies to republics. This is true in Mexico, in Brazil, in Cuba, in Hawall, in France. There will be changes of this kind, but there will never be another monarchy established in a re public. The establishment of a republic in Servia would probably be impossible at present because Russia and Austria would not permit it, but the time may come when the sentiment will be so strong that they

Governor Odell, of New York, represents man in politics rather than the lar, because, while he lacked considreble of completing the course at Columof University, he made a mark as a busi-

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL from other climes thrown free on our shores, the situation would be dangerous if it were not met with the intelligence which spires respect for government and its constituted authority." He might have added that the social, economic, political, national and international problems of the present day are of a nature and magnitude to demand the best efforts of the best brains to deal with them. The day for political quacks and demagogues is past.

THE FATE OF SERVIA.

Speculation is, of course, rife in Europe as to the fate of Servia. In a South Amerpossession and letting it go at that, but in the case of Servia there are other questions to vex the statesmen of the ruling powers. Nobody wants war. To practically every Cabinet of Europe the present seems the most inopportune time for anything like a general imbroglio. Germany is in the midst of her programme of building a great navy and is not ready. France is in the throes of an internal struggle between state and church. England is just adjusting the tremendous financial burden of the Boer war and at the same time trying to prepare for trouble in the Orient. Russia is fully occupied with her schemes of aggression on the China coast. Austria has a very slender war chest and no artillery worthy the name. Italy is not even in condition to play a poor second to a larger power. It may be taken for granted that the delicate and dangerous Eastern question will not be reopened if it can be avoided.

But the bloody revolution, if permitted to stand, will prove a most dangerous menace to the dynasties of Europe. Can the Czar of Russia, the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary or any other defender of the doctrine of the divine right of kings permit a new monarch to ascend a throne through blood and violence and give him royal recognition? This seems hardly possible. The will of the Servian people will probably not cut much figure. They are a densely ignorant, halftivilized people, who live in mud huts of a single room with a hole in the roof in lieu of a chimney and eke out a scant livelihood by raising swine and horses. They are for the most part of Slavonic origin and likely to accept with stolid indifference any government that may be given them, so long as it does not interfere too much with their

Before the powers interfere they will consider well that this is most dangerous territory. It is one of the Balkan states, serving as a buffer between Russia and the goal of Russian ambition, Constantinople. The interests of European ambition centering here are keen and are most delicately adjusted. A Hohenzollern prince occupies the throne of Roumania and one from Sweden that of Greece. Bosnia and Croatia are under Austrian protection, and, if the Journal might venture a prediction, it would be that Servia will eventually land in the same position, with, possibly, the young Prince of Montenegro as hereditary governor.

STREET-CAR ETHICS AND MANNERS.

The general introduction of street cars has raised some new questions of law an resulted in developing various phases of human nature. There are two classes o cases-first, those between conductors and passengers, and second, those between pas sengers themselves. The position of street car conductor is by no means an easy one. Not to speak of the difficulty of keeping "tab" on passengers, collecting fares and ringing them up, making proper change, keeping his ticket account straight, start ing the car promptly, but not too quickly, etc., his double duty to his employers and the public adds to the embarrassments of the position. He must obey orders or lose his job, and yet obedience to orders may, in some cases, subject him to legal prose cution. He often has to decide very quickly how such authority may be exercised or how far he may go in using force against disorderly passengers or those who may honestly differ with him regarding their rights. When it comes to a conflict between the orders of employers and the rights of individuals the latter take precedence. The law is higher than the company's rules and regulations. Many cases have occurred raising the question as to conductor's legal powers are in the matter of pulling persons off a car. These quesof passengers who have paid through fare in a car which they were not informed ran only to a certain point. The law applicable a general way to such cases is stated

In the first place, when the passenger pays his fare he enters into a contract with bound to carry him to his destination. The apany is not obliged, as a matter of law, o carry him there in the one car, for there may be reasons-derangement of some of the mechanism, for instance-for withdrawing that car from service. Under the nation for which it is marked, except for some such reason, and a penalty is provided if the company does not run the car But the company is obliged under its contract, made with the passenger when his

fare was accepted, to take that passenger to his destination in some car. So, when it fails to do this, through the refusal of its servant, the conductor, to provide a transfer, in the one instance, or the other conluctor's refusal to carry the passenger who has already paid, it is liable in damages for failure to fuifill its contract company is liable for an assault committed by a conductor on a passenger who has paid his fare and has a right to be on the car, and the law calls it an assault if conductor merely lays his hand on a passenger's arm or shoulder and orders him off. As to the right of a conductor to eject a person, if the person has no right upon the car-if, for instance, he has not said his fare and is trying to beat his way and refuses either to get off or to paythen the conductor has a perfect right to eject him, and the ejectment might properly be effected forcibly. The man is a trespasser, and it is the right of the other arties to eject him. But only so much force may be used lawfully as is necessary to accomplish his ejectment. If unneces sary force is used, the company is liable damages for the assault which is committed when the unnecessary force is used

even in the case of a trespasser These rules relate to disputes regarding fares. Putting drunk, disorderly or insultof questions. A conductor has not police man before he engaged in politics. But I is not always easy to decide off-hand how in college-bred men. In ad- far a conductor may go in such cases,

violent and forcible manner.

As a rule, conductors are polite and helpful in their treatment of passengers, it could be wished they were permitted use a little more authority in preventing should be a fixed ruel of street-car manners that every person should move along make room for others getting in, and conductors should have authority politely enforce it. Companies might display request to that effect, as they do, "Please do not spit in this car." It is a far from admirable trait in human nature that makes an individual cling to the first seat making four or five other persons clamber over him to get in, and often causing every one of them to clamber over him again to get out. There should be an established code of street-car manners requiring every person to "move along."

A VICTIM OF PROGRESS.

No great evolution ever comes in the rogress of men that does not find its vic tims as well as its beneficiaries. But progress must necessarily be unmindful of their sufferings and ruthlessly continue its march toward the goal of "the greatest good to

the greatest number." In the rapid growth of interurban traction and the coincident development of rural mail delivery, one victim very near the hearts of the older generation of Americans has fallen by the wayside. The passing of the crossroads hamlet, with its life centering in the country store, means the effacement of one of the most picturesque features of American life. We all know the place well-a little weather-beaten building of one story, with a straight false front and a generous shed roof in front, affording protection for both man and beast from rain or sun. Within were the letter boxes at one corner, that marked it as a postoffice, and a picturesque confusion of barrels of salt and sugar and dried a ples, with the traditional cheesebox and scales on the counter and the redhot stove toward the back of the storeroom. The country merchant sold a little of everything and not much of anything, except powder and shot for the squirrel hunters. and his commission as postmaster helped to eke out the meager income of the family. Each of the surrounding farms, however, usually sent at least one representative each day for the mail, and they invariably loitered to do a little trading of butter or eggs for sugar or calico, and to

hear the latest news from town. All this is changing fast. The interurban scatters the daily newspapers far and wide and carries the farmer or his wife or daughter on to the larger town to do the family shopping. And what the larger town does not get, the "mail order" house cleans up. The rural mail carrier brings the mail daily to the door, and the huckster comes at least once a week to carry off the butter and eggs and pay cash for them. little postoffice has been absorbed rural route, and the chances are that the storekeeper himself has become a mail carrier or possibly a conductor on the new interurban cars. And the little old weatherbeaten storeroom, with its wooden shutters up, stands deserted, bleak and staring, a pathetic reminder of the sweet and simple which it was once the very

THE GOSPEL OF WORK.

Unquestionably the gospel of work so persistently preached by President Roosevelt in his addresses to the American peonle has had much to do with his remarkable popularity. It strikes a responsive chord in the heart of every man that has achieved success, for the man that has achieved without toil is rare indeed. And everyone that has worked honestly and well knows that in work, in accomplishment, he can

find happiness. We are on earth in pursuit of happiness, but each of us finds many avenues of happiness, real or fancied, closed to him. Death or other untoward circumstance robs him of that greatest boon of all, family love and interest; or life is embittered by natural deformity or accidental physical hurt denies to him the healthy games and other pleasures of outdoor life. But there is at least one avenue that is open to all, except the invalid. We can work, and great movement for the betterment of humanity and the advancement of civiliza-

Why is it that the successful, hardworking business man finds it so hard to quit? In the beginning he dreamed of early retirement to cultivated leisure on a competence. Later he hoped for a fortune, and when he has acquired that, he continues t uing his work. If he will look the matte squarely in the face he will find that it the happiness of his work that holds his ordinances, a car must proceed to the desti- to it. It is the pleasure of achievement fascination of planning and fighting and winning, the exhilaration of triumph that makes his daily task so full and the very thought of idleness so empty.

WHY NOT BE FAIR?

Nothing fills the Eastern press of the

sanctimonious variety with such unmixed joy as a lynching in one of the Western States. Therefore it is not surprising to find the Springfield (Mass.) Republican piously moralizing with a holier-than-thou air over the recent killing of a negro by white man in this city, which affair it calls a lynching. "No arrests," it says, and adds: "The middle West is now a fair mark for Southern criticism." Your blown-inthe-bottle independent newspaper, claiming to possess all the virtues in superlative de gree, commonly finds it difficult to tell th exact truth. Whether the Republican un derstands the matter in that light or not the fact remains that there are lynchings and lynchings; also, that some affairs called lynchings do not properly come under that head at all. The killing of the Indianapolis negro was a case of this kind. For the of fense of accosting a young girl in what was assumed to be an insulting way he was pur sued by a chance crowd of men and boys just as they would have pursued a pickand will happen again, in the sacred streets

as such things are known in the South. There the mob is organized and deliberate; purpose: they capture their victim with inthey carry out their purpose often without ished for the deed. Contrary to the Republican's statement, arrests were made in the Indianapolis case. The man who did shooting is in jail and will undoubtedly be punished according to due process of law It really does no harm to be fair and honest, and the Massachusetts paper is recommended to experiment on those lines.

MUNICIPAL EXPERIMENT IN COAL

During the long coal strike last summer

and the coal shortage during the winter, some persons favored the plan of city authorities engaging in the coal business for the public welfare. It was urged that by buying coal in large quantities and selling at cost they would confer a great benefit on the community. That was one of the plans suggested at the Detroit conference of dealers and others which attempted to end the strike by adopting resolutions. The suggestion took root in the mine of Mayor Maybury, of Detroit, and he attempted to carry it out. He appointed Municipal Coal Commission which was to put to shame the local coal dealers who were selling coal at a living profit, and render a great public service by furnishing anthracite coal at cost. By selling coal at cost and having no incidental expenses to pay, the commission actually did undersell the local dealers 50 cents a ton, and great things were expected of it. Some persons even thought the commission would develop into a permanent branch of the city government-a sort of board for the promotion of altruism and the co-ordinate dissemination of philanthropy and anthracite coal. But the experiment did not "pan out" well. The report of the commission's secretary shows a net deficit of \$1,072.76. The commission bought 3.881 tons of coal and sold 3,481 tons. The other 400 was in distribution. Whether it evaporated or was converted into dust by a sort of sweating process the report does not state, but it disappeared. In the language of the street it was "lost in the shuffle." Four hundred tons of anthracite coal lost, vanished into thin air, gone like the baseless fabric of a vision, gave the municipal experiment a black eye. The result is that, with no interest charges, no dividends and no taxes to pay, with the clerical hire paid for by the city and no allowance for depreciation, the commission did succeed in underselling the local dealers and made a net deficit of six per cent. on the investment. The result will hardly encourage other cities to engage in the retail coal

HISTORY OF A FAMOUS TELEGRAM. A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., under

date of June 10, announced the death,

the neighboring town of Salem, of George B. McCartee, formerly an employe of the United States Treasury Department. The dispatch added: "Mr. McCartee was the man who wrote, on dictation as private secretary to Gen. John A. Dix, secretary of the treasury in President Buchanan's Cabinet, the message: 'If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." This is a mistake. That dispatch was written by Gen. Dix himself. A published facsimile of it shows the body and signature to be in the same bold handwriting, and thirty years ago General Dix wrote a letter stating that he himself wrote it. The dispatch was sent Jan. 29, 1861, less than a month after General Dix became secretary of the treasury. At that time the financial condition of the treasury was desperate, treason was plotting on every hand, and the seizure of governproperty in the South was threatened. General Dix sent Hemphill Jones. a trusted employe of the Treasury Department, who was afterwards for many years chief clerk of the first controller's office, on a special mission South to secure for service two revenue cutters then in Southern waters. Jones found the Lewis Cass in the hands of insurgents at Mobile. The Robert McClelland, another cutter, was in command of Captain Breshwood at New Orleans, Special Agent Jones gave Captain Breshwood an order from General Dix to sail north, and Breshwood absolutely refused to obey the order. Jones wired this fact to General Dix, that the collector at New Orleans tained rebellious captain. General Dix instantly telegraphed back as follows:

Treasury Department, Jan. 29, 1861. Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Breshwood, assume command of the cutter and obey the order I gave through you. If Captain Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieutenant Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

When this dispatch became public it thrilled the American heart and a medal was struck commemorative of the event called the Dix medal. In August, 1873. friend wrote to General Dix stating that different persons were claiming the authorship of the dispatch and asking for a statement from him. General Dix replied as follows:

Seafield, West Haven, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1873. Your favor is received. The order alluded to was written by myself, without any suggestion from any one, and it was sent off three days before it was communicated to the President or Cabinet, Mr. Stanton's letter to Mr. Bonner, of the Ledger, stating that it was wholly mine, was published in the New York Times last Oct. 1. or late in September, to silence forever the misrepresentations in regard to it. After writing it (about 7 o'clock in the evening), I gave it to Mr. Hardy, a clerk in the Treasury Department, to copy. The copy was signed by me and sent to the telegraph office the same evening, and the original was kept. It is now in possession of my son, Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York. It was photographed in 1863 or 1864. and you, no doubt, have the facsimile thus Very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX. There never was any ground for contesting General Dix's authorship of the dispatch, and the statement in regard to the late George B. McCartee is wholly authorized. He had nothing to do with dispatch. The writer of this article knew Hemphill Jones well during the civil war period and has heard him relate the circumstances of the dispatch, which at that time was never attributed to any person but General Dix.

The New York Post says of Meredith Nicholson's novel, "The Main Chance," well drawn and the style is vigorous;

cause and doing it in an unnecessarily fortunate affair, but it was not a lynching merce has a good deal to do with American life it is to be feared the Post will have to content itself with fiction relating American novels go. The fact about "The faithful picture of social life in a type of the novelist. Commerce is merely incidental in the story, just as it is incidental in all American life.

In the address delivered by Superintendent John W. Carr, of Anderson, on the occasion of the recent installation of Earlham's president, one point of especial significance was made. Mr. Carr said:

The high school looks to the college also for its ideals. If the college hero is the center rush on the football team, if the college journal is filled with athletics, with accounts of bets on the side, if college spirit manifests itself with flaunting colors and cat calls and boisterous yells, if college rictories are celebrated by giving nightshirt parades through the campus and streets of the city, if college discipline is set at naught and the college students engage in all sorts of horseplay, even to downright lawlessness-if these things come to high school pupils as college ideals and be accepted by them as high school ideals, then the glory of the high school will soon depart. The reason that high school discipline is more difficult than the discipline in any other department of the public schools due largely to certain ideals and certain practices in our colleges.

This is all undoubtedly true. A great deal is heard about the need of bringing the schools up to the college standpoint and of the failure of high schools to meet advanced educational requirements, while little or nothing is said concerning the in fluence of colleges on the schools. Yet it i plain enough, as Mr. Carr points out, that this influence is strong. If it is not all for good, as he also intimates, then it stands the colleges in hand to mend their ways before indulging in criticism of school defects.

Startling disclosures continue to be made in New York implicating labor leaders in extorting big fees for calling off strikes. It begins to look as if the practice had prevailed to a scandalous extent. District Attorney Jerome is reported as saying that graft," about which he has long been reckoned an expert, is not to be compared with "labor graft" as disclosed by the inquiries he has been carrying on into strikes in the building trades. It is said he wants the history of this new phase of corruption to be published as widely as possible, so that workmen who have been striking at the walking delegate's whistle and going back at his nod can see how the game has been worked

Women's rights advocates should now turn their guns against New Jersey, the Supreme Court of that State having decided that a married woman cannot maintain an action for enticing away her husband or alienating his affections. The common law only allows this privilege to injured husbands, and New Jersey has never become sufficiently modernized and civilized to remedy the partiality and equalize matters by legislative enactment. There is a great field for missionary work of various sorts in that benighted commonwealth.

Mr. Grover Cleveland knows his limitations, and very wisely declines the invitation to become president of the University of Virginia. The ex-President is a man of ability, but his talents do not qualify him for the art of coaxing endowments from the pockets of rich men or for "working" a legislature for big appropriations-tasks that are among the most important of college presidents' duties in these commercial

The pastor of a Baptist church at Windser, Ontario, which is a sort of Gretna Green for Detroit lovers, is about to give up his pulpit for a peculiar reason. He says the many marriages at which he is called to officiate take up too much of his time. As the congregations of all the churches in Windsor take the marriage fee question into consideration in fixing the pastors' salaries, and cut the latter down accordingly, it becomes a matter of necessity for the incumbent of each pulpit to keep an eye out for the fees by being always ready to perform a marriage ceremony. Consequently he often stays at home when he should be about the work of his parish, or is interrupted when deep in the throes of writing his Sunday sermon. More of these marriages take place in the summer excursion season than at any other time, and the minister himself cannot afford a holiday. because he knows that the consequent loss of a number of wedding fees will cause a shortage in his year's income. Therefore it | Chicago News is that this Baptist minister, for one, will in salary estimates, and where such fees as do incidentally come his way may be truly regarded as perquisites and extras. The situation will seem a queer one to the public, which has a general impression that a minister would rather perform a marriage ceremony than even to eat fried

Richard Harding Davis, who recently returned from the Balkans, is reported as saying that he went there for literary material, but, to his disappointment, failed to find what he sought. If he had stopped at the capital of Servia and lingered there awhile he might have had the full benefit of the recent tragedy. It is a subject for a Shakspeare rather than a Richard Harding Davis, but the latter could have presented it with some of his sweetly colorful touches in a way to delight the hearts of the matinee girls. Mr. Davis belongs to the class of reportorial novelists who lack imagination and must have actual facts and occurrences on which to base their romances. Writers who know life and have an insight into human nature can find literary material at their own doors and do not find it needful to roam the world after it.

Following is from a book entitled "The Turk and His Lost Provinces," by William E. Curtis, the well-known newspaper correspondent. The book was reviewed by the Journal a fortnight ago:

Draga Maschin, the daughter of a Servian cattle dealer, reached the throne by a series of sacrifices and intrigues more sensational than have ever occurred outside of fictional literature, and yet she is not happy because for their sins both she and her youthful husband are boycotted by all the courts of Europe. Queen Victoria was so disgusted by the vulgar comedy enacted at Belgrade that she wanted to emphasize her disapproval by withdrawing the British minister There have been a good many scandals in royal families, and some exist at the present time, but there has been none for generations so nasty as that of Servia.

A New York court has declined to annul the marriage of a man of ninety on the plea of his sons that he was insane, deciding that it would be dangerous doctrine to hold that marriage at any age was not a sane act. Nevertheless, courts and laws aside, the public verdict will be that, sane or not, the nonogenarian bridegroom is an old fool.

reported agreement between New York wholesale milliners and the Audubon ocieties not to use birds for hat trimmings New York fashion paper that doves, as well as large birds of striking colors, "are tute, Pittsburg, this fall will be composed

to be made fashionable by the smartest milliners." It is well known that the average woman meekly takes what the milliner assures her is the "very latest style" of head gear; nevertheless, the average woman with a large fowl on her hat is a sight to make angels weep-this purely on aesthetic grounds and without regard to Audubon arguments.

They have been having a long-continued drought in New England, which led the Rev. Dr. Withrow, of Boston, to preach last Sunday on the question of whether or not it is right to pray for rain. He argued that it is right to ask the Lord to save perishing crops, assuring his hearers that if they did their part the Lord would do His As heavy rains have fallen in and about Boston since Sunday, the assumption that the reverend doctor's congregation went immediately home and began praying.

A few incidents like that of Friday afternoon will take the profits out of the baseball business in Indianapolis. It is not only the fact that rowdyism on the ball field is disgusting to the average American, but the "magnates" in charge should also consider that the average spectator can only occasionally attend a ball game, and when he so arranges his work or business that he can get away for the afternoon to see game a rain check does not satisfy him for the lost time.

Society women are washing dishes in Chicago hotels and Board of Trade men cooking their own meals, but in the vocabulary of the landlords these persons continue to be "guests" as before.

One faction in Servia is said to be backing an Obrenovitch for the throne, another supports Karageorgevitch, while the rest of the people, it is to be inferred, don't Kara-

It would inure considerably to the public convenience if the telephone linemen's strike were rung off.

For such moments of sunshine as we can get in these rare June days, let us be duly thankful.

THE HUMORISTS.

He Didn't.

New York Evening Sun. "If you refuse me I shall commit suicide." "Well, pa says you can't hang around here."

Couldn't Forget Him.

Philadelphia Inquirer. "Don't you know who I am, Willie?" "You bet I do. You're ma's brother who stayed here two months once and never paid a cent fo board. I've heard pa speak of you often."

His Summer Job.

He doesn't make long speeches to the nation, To hear the folks hoorayin' all together, But works himself into a perspiration Eternally a-swearing at the weather! -Atlanta Constitution.

Wireless. A little bird sat on a telegraph wire,

And said to his mates, "I declare, If wireless telegraphy comes into vogue, We'll all have to sit on the air." -London Fishing Gazette. Disturbing Thought.

It may be very nice to sleep

Within the cradle of the deep,

You dropped into the ocean's bed. -Philadelphia Press.

But, gracious me! suppose, instead,

At Its Height. Chicago Tribune. "What's the cause of that infernal racket o he floor above?" asked the customer. "I think," said the bartender, his cheek paling s he listened, "it's one of these Democratic

harmony dinners." Especially Poor Circumstances.

"Only a silver watch," said the pawnbroker "The last time I advanced you money on you "Yes," replied Hard-uppe, "but-er-circu stances alter cases, you know."

The Best.

Boston Transcript Arthur-Of course, you know, Uncle George, elong to the best society in town Uncle George-Well, that depends. What Arthur--Why, the society I belong to,

Too Much Style for Him.

"Here's a purty come-off!" exclaimed the old

"This here letter from Bill. Says I must dres up to see hir graduate, an' mustn't think comin' without a collar on myself an' the mule!"

Nothing in Sight. coll any old time. I have already lingered too

long on this ball of clay." 'Why do you say that?" queried the young nan who was posing as the audience. "Because," replied the old codger, "all

easy marks that I could touch are doing business in the other world." ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Ex-Governor Garcelon, of Lewiston, Me., although ninety years old, continues to practice medicine and make long journeys. According to the monks of the hospice of St. Bernard their famous dogs save on an average twenty lives every year in the

Two of the honor men at West Point this year are Ulysses S. Grant, grandson of the great commander, and Douglass MacAr-thur, son of the commander of the Department of the East.

Greece will erect a pavilion at the world's fair, St. Louis, and will also make exhibits of the public. With respect to railroads in several of the different departments. Among the interesting things exhibited will be reproductions of old Greek statuary. Thirty-five miles of roadway have been constructed within the world's fair grounds. A large portion of this is asphalt. Most of the roadways are generously shaded, and all are elaborately treated by the landscape architect.

H. E. Huntington, the multi-millionaire, is building a palatial private car which will be exhibited at the world's fair. St. Louis. The type will be a sleeper, and will be adapted to use on both steam and electric roads. The car will cost over \$25,000. Nicaraguans use up about 500,000 pounds of cacao a year. Chocolate, hot or cold, is

hold. Cacao grows in large pods containing from fifteen to twenty-five beans each, on trees from ten to twelve feet high. A yield of \$400 an acre is not unusual. Maj. Luther B. Hare, Twelfth Cavalry. who, with Major Howze, led the troops that chased Aguinaldo into the mountains of cured the passage of a law prohibiting the

used twice a day in every well-to-do house-

Lieutenant Gilmore and party, has been ordered before a retiring board at San Anto-nio, Tex., to be examined for retirement. Florence Nightingale, whose eighty-third birthday occurred last month, is spending her old age in Hampshire, England. She received her education in Germany, and the mpress Friedrich subsequently became one of the most ardent supporters of her ideas regarding woman's work in war time.

Ecuador is said to be the most Catholic portion of our globe. There are six Romanish churches or chapels for every thousand of the inhabitants; one acre in every four is church property; one person in every ten is a priest or monk or a nun, and 272 days in the 365 are kept as ecclesiastical days of observance either as feasts or fasts. Less than 8 per cent. of the people can read. The annual exhibition at Carnegie Insti-

of paintings contributed by American artists residing in America. In conjunction with the exhibition of works assembled by the institute, there will be presented a special collection composed of 100 works contributed by the International Society of London, which collection is to make a circuit of a number of important cities, begin-

ning at Philadelphia Many stories are told of Lord Salisbury's absent-mindedness, and among the most amusing is one King Edward tells as a good joke on himself. The King is quoted as saying: "Not long ago, while having an audience with me, he gave me a beautiful example of thinking aloud. On a table close to his lordship stood a photograph of himself. Lord Salisbury, taking it up, gazed at it for a few moments and then remarked: 'Poor old duffer! I wonder if he

is as stupid as he looks.' The venerable Princess Mathilde entered her eighty-third year a few days ago. The princess, who is the only surviving child of Napoleon's youngest brother, Jerome, is the last person of the name of Bonaparte who looked upon the same sun with Napoleon I. The princess is a third cousin of King Edward of England, and when she was born she was not far out of range of possible succession to the British throne as an heir of the Duchess of Brunswick. The princess is said to be on good terms with her American relatives.

A Western department store recently published the following original but rather flippant "ad." of a "white goods" sale: "One of these nights a mouse will gnaw a match on your pantry shelf, dear sister, and the fire will spread till it reaches your room, and you will escape with your life, clad only in your night garments. Such a spectacular opportunity to create a sensation doesn't occur oftener than once time, and how will you meet it? Dear sister, will your night clothes be such that the firemen will want to plunge into the flames and die? Or will you look like the pictures on the bill boards?"

OPPOSITION TO ROOSEVELT.

There Is Some, but It Is Unwise and Not Likely to Defeat Him.

New York Independent. While reports from the Western cities through which Mr. Roosevelt is passing bear witness to his immense popularity, evidence of a desire on the part of offended Eastern capitalists to prevent his nomination in 1904 continues to be discussed in the daily press. Correspondents from Washington and the northern central States visit New York to inquire about the attitude of those interests whose hostility is said to have been aroused by the President's course with respect to the coal strike and the railroad merger. They assert that proof of this hostility has been found. It is given to them in the statements of financiers who do not permit their names to be published. It is seen, the investigators say, in the utterances of certain journals. But this opposition to the President is not shown openly;

nean ways. Undoubtedly there are powerful capitalists who have been profoundly disturbed by the President's acts and who would prefer the nomination of some other Republican whose views accord with their own. But we have seen no sign that they are seeking persistently and with all the power at their command to defeat his nomination. We suppose that some of them do grumble over their own discomfiture, and do enjoy putting a spoke in the President's wheel whenever this can be done; but most of them well know that their avowed and open hostility would merely endear him

it is disguised, or manifested in subterra-

The very acts which they resent have been the most popular achievements of his administration. The policy which they most heartily disapprove has most forcibly commended him to the people. We refer, of course, to his successful attempt to end the great coal strike and to his enforcement of the Sherman act against the Northern Securities railway merger. We do not believe that in either of these cases, or in the prosecution of the combined beef companies, his motive was political. With respect to the coal strike he patriotically acing situation by promoting arbitration. In the railroad case he responded to the apment of a law that had clearly been violated. But while his motive was not political in a personal sense, the shrewdest politician bent upon personal gain could have done nothing that would have yielded greater results in popular commendation and support. Those who venture to denounce these acts must be content to stand with an extremely small minority of American voters. Their influence can be exerted in conventions and at elections only to increase the majority of the man who did the

It is abourd to suppose that sane Repub-lican capitalists offended by the President's coal strike and trust policy could be in-duced to support the Democratic ticket. Democratic success would mean a more severe enforcement of the Sherman act and a radical use of the powers of inquiry now vested in the Bureau of Corporations. It would mean a determined attempt to cut off the tariff duties on steel and other products in which some of these dissatisfied men are deeply interested. No Democrat who can be nominated for the presidency would assist these offended capitalists. His election would surely prevent an assimilation of all their undigested securitiese.
War upon the Sherman act in the councils of the Republican party, or a move-

ment there for the repeal of it, must encounter the opposition of the party's established and proclaimed policy. During "Yes," said the aged man with the seedy gar- the last campaign members of the Cabinet popular support on the ground that this law had been proposed and enacted, and was then being enforced vigorously by Republicans. The statute and Mr. Roosevelt's prosecutions under it are highly valued Republican assets. To discredit the law now by party action would be in-crediole folly. The statute is one of great and general popularity. A vast majority of the people think that it ought to be used against hundreds of combinations which it has never touched We are not saying that it is a perfect law. In fact, we think it ought to be amended. But the offended capitalists of

whom we have been speaking could not get rid of it by preventing the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt or by electing a Democratic President, even if either of these things were possible in 1904. They might convince the public that the law ought to be modified, if they should set out to do this in an open and earnest fashion. Under the recent decision the acquisition of power to suppress competition between two parallel lines of railroad is unlawful, even if the power has not been exercised. It is unlawful to use such power even for the good at least, only unreasonable restraint of trade and oppressive or otherwise injurious suppression of competition should be forbidden. If such a change should made the people would reasonably insist that it be accompanied by an increase of Interstate-commerce power. The railroad capitalists who dislike the statute as it stands should make an open and straightforward campaign with the public and before Congress for the amendment we have indicated. They should present their case with all the available force of argument and economic Illustration. There is much opposition to be overcome, but the American people like a courageous, frank and honest appeal to

their common sense. Much more can be accomplished by such a campaign than by a vain attempt to prevent the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt by working in the subways of politics. Unique, but Justifiable.

Nebraska State Journal. The Chinaman will have his opium, and Governor Taft, of the Philippines, has senorthern Luzon and succeeded in rescuing | selling of that drug to a Filipino, but permitting adult Chinamen to buy it. The stiff tariff placed on the drug is to be expended for the education of native teachers for the chools in the archipelago. This legislation is unique, but is probably the best that can be devised at present. All attempts to prevent the use of oplum by Chinese residents other countries have failed, for the Chinaman shines pre-eminent among the peoples of the earth as a smuggler. So the Philippine government will not undertake the impossible, but will make the opium smoking vice pay its toll to promote the

Hint for Windy City Visitors.

cause of education.

Merchants thinking of visiting Chicago to buy goods should bring along provisions, bed linen and towels. The hotel managers will supply ice water, unless the icemen's will supply ice water, unless the icemen's union shuts off the supply of ice.